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most generously provided for all the expenses of the exercises, including the free supper to the delegates, who must of course be "fortified" with their cards of registration.

The Congress will close with a banquet at the Allyn House on Wednesday evening, at which there will be addresses by Dean Rogers, president, by Hon. Herbert Knox Smith, Dr. P. S. Moxom of Springfield, Hon. George B. Chandler of Connecticut, and it is hoped also by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, President of the United States Interparliamentary Group.

From the information which the committee have, the Congress promises to be large and enthusiastic. The newspapers of New England, though slow in getting about it, have for the last two weeks given wide publicity to the Congress. Delegates are being appointed by many New England organizations, religious, social, educational, labor, commercial, etc. We advise all our friends who can possibly do so to pack their suit cases at once, write to Hartford for accommodations, and get ready to go to the Congress. The four days of instruction and enthusiasm which you will receive from the meetings will last you — all the rest of your life.

Justice David J. Brewer.

It is an unusual loss that the cause of peace has sustained in the death of Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. He was just in the height of his power and influence as a worker for the cause of international goodwill, justice and peace, and it is a great grief to those who had worked with him and felt his personal force, both intellectual and moral, to have to give him up just now when the particular kind of service which he was rendering is so much needed.

Justice Brewer came late into active touch with the peace movement. But his life training as a jurist and his labors in Christian work as a Sunday School instructor, of which he was very fond, made it inevitable that when the subject was clearly before his mind he would enter into it with profound interest, conscientiousness and zeal. And so he did.

He first attended the Mohonk Arbitration Conference in 1904. Being invited to speak, he said that he had come only to listen and to learn. But he finally yielded, and in a speech of ten minutes he revealed the living interest which the subject had awakened in him. He was at that time not very optimistic about the early culmination of the movement. One or two hundred years away he thought it might be. But he pleaded eloquently for the maintenance of the highest ideals and for faith in their ultimate realization.

From this time on, his active interest in the cause developed rapidly. He was a much-sought speaker at gatherings in the interests of the peace movement. At

Mohonk his utterances, which were always full of moral force and faith and backed by his long experience as a jurist, were listened to with rapt attention and commanded the hearty assent of nearly all who heard him. Such was the case also when he spoke before larger audiences in other places.

At the Pennsylvania State Arbitration and Peace Congress in May, 1908, he arraigned with great force the current rivalry in armaments as both ruinous financially and certain to bring about the very catastrophe which it is sought thereby to prevent. "From all this war craze," he said, "I appeal for a higher basis of national life, and contend that the principles of right and justice are more powerful than batteries and can be more certainly depended on. We recently passed a bill or resolution through both Houses of Congress to restore to the coins the motto 'In God We Trust.' If we can trust Him to see that our dollars are paid, I think we can trust Him to make good His declaration that righteousness will exalt a nation. At any rate, let us try it. I believe most firmly that the great movements of life and history are not accidents,—that there is a Providence which touches and directs human affairs. And so I think we may safely trust the Almighty to stand as the defender of this nation so long as it lives striving to hasten the time when 'nations shall learn war no more.'"

Justice Brewer's latest and on the whole his most important discussion of the subject of peace was his address on June 12 last year, before the New Jersey State Bar Association, on "The Mission of the United States of America in the Cause of Peace." In this noble address his fine idealism, his trust in God, his reliance on the conquering power of moral forces, his belief in the masses of working men and business men, in the growing and elevating influence of woman, his fear of the increasing fondness in this country for military and naval display, and his extraordinary love of country, all found the fullest and freest expression. As this address has already been published in full in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, it is not necessary to make citations from it here.

From one point of view Justice Brewer's death is particularly regrettable at the present time. He was one of a very small group of public men in Washington who have seen clearly and dared to face and expose the "persistent effort" which is being made, in Washington and elsewhere, "to make of this a great military nation." It was a depressing omen to him, as a true patriot, that in the capital city "brass buttons and epaulets are filling the eyes," as was not formerly the case; that the seven hundred and twenty-seven military and naval officers, on the active and retired lists, living in the District of Columbia, "are gradually transforming the capital of the country into a military and naval centre, and that their influence

is constantly pressing upon Congress for continued development and increased expenditure in military and naval lines."

But regrettable as is his death, Justice Brewer did his duty and uttered faithfully his warning prophecy. His mantle will fall on some one else, and his spirit will continue to move in the circles of the national capital and to call the nation back from its temporary wanderings and unfaithfulness to the paths of light and truth and moral leadership of the nations in the ways of liberty, of honor and peaceful security.

Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

We call attention again to the Eighty-second Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society, which will be held in Hartford, Conn., in the Centre Church House, at 4 P. M., May 11, in connection with the New England Peace Congress. The annual public address before the Society will be given by Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State. His subject will be "War not Inevitable; with Illustrations from the History of the United States." Mr. Foster is one of our ablest and wisest statesmen, and is our foremost living diplomat. Our members in large numbers, from all over New England especially, ought to hear him. Following his address the annual business meeting will be held, to hear the annual reports of the Directors and the Treasurer, to elect officers for the coming year, and to transact any other business that may be presented.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary.*

Editorial Notes.

An official communication from Baron The Stockholm Bonde, president of the Organizing Committee of the eighteenth International Peace Congress, announces that the Congress, which was postponed last year on account of the labor disturbance at the Swedish capital, will be held this year at Stockholm, August 1 to 6. The Stockholm committee were sorely disappointed that circumstances compelled them to give up the Congress last year, and they very much hope that large delegations of peace workers from different countries will attend the meeting this summer. They are making careful and elaborate preparations for the reception of the delegates, not only by the citizens of Stockholm, but also by the officials of both the nation and the city. Those who have enjoyed the warm and generous hospitality of the Scandinavians know what this will mean. We assure our friends of a very hearty welcome if they go. It is most important, at this juncture in the peace movement, that strong delegations should go from the peace organizations of this country. Our

country has claimed leadership in the peace movement, and with a good deal of justice, but our friends in Europe have often been tempted, by reason of the small number of Americans in the peace congresses, to doubt the justness of this claim. Let us send delegations large enough this year to convince them that we are telling the truth. The journey to Stockholm is not a difficult or very expensive one. Boats of the Scandinavian-American line run direct from New York to Christiania and Copenhagen, and it is only about ten or twelve hours from either of these cities to Stockholm. The American Peace Society desires to be well represented at the Congress, and we shall feel greatly obliged to any of our friends who are going abroad this summer and can go to Stockholm if they will communicate with us as early as possible.

The Mohonk Conference. On the invitation of Albert K. Smiley, the sixteenth annual conference on international arbitration will be held at Lake Mohonk May 18 to 20. The conference will continue as usual for three days, and will be presided over by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Special attention will be given in the discussions to the subject of an international court of justice, public interest in which has been much stimulated by Secretary Knox's recent proposal to the powers. A number of prominent public men will take part in the program, including the Ministers from Bolivia, Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, from France, the Dean of Worcester and Dr. G. W. Prothero, from England, Mr. King, the Canadian Minister of Labor, and a strong array of the foremost American workers for arbitration and peace, including ex-Chief Justice Baldwin of Connecticut, Governor Eberhart of Minnesota, C. P. Neill, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, ex-President Eliot of Harvard University, Dr. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania and Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin.

The Marquis of Ripon. The friends in England of the late Marquis of Ripon are planning to raise to him a fitting memorial in the city of Ripon, with which he was so long identified. Prominence is to be given in the memorial to the signal services in the cause of peace between England and the United States rendered by Lord Ripon. He was the head of the British Commission which, with that of the United States, arranged and signed the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, under which the famous Alabama arbitration took place at Geneva, December 15, 1871, to September 14, 1872. The other English Commissioners associated with Lord Ripon in the preparation of the treaty of Washington were Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton,